



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-95-108
Tuesday
6 June 1995**

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

Mozambique

Burundi

Rwandan Prime Minister Ends Visit

EA0406203495 *Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 4 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu today ended a two-day official visit to Burundi. According to a joint communique, the Rwandan prime minister has been received by the Burundian Head of State Sylvestre Ntibantunganya to whom he handed over a message from the Rwandese President Pasteur Bizimungu. Mr. Twagiramungu paid a visit to the Rwandan refugees at the camp Magara in the commune of Ngozi. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique Issued

EA0506123895 *Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Jun 95*

[Joint communique issued by Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo in Bujumbura on 4 June; read by Jean Marie Ngendahayo, Burundian minister for foreign relations and cooperation — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Words indistinct] Mr. Antoine Nduwayo, prime minister of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, prime minister of the Republic of Rwanda, paid a working and friendly visit to the Republic of Burundi from 3 to 4 June, 1995.

During this visit, His Excellency Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu had talks with the president of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, to whom he delivered a verbal message from his Rwandan counterpart, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Rwandan Republic.

Mr. Twagiramungu also visited Rwandan refugees at the Magara camp in Gashikanwa commune in Ngozi Province, and encouraged the refugees there to return to their country; he also held talks with Burundians in Ngozi.

The two heads of government had rich and fruitful discussions, focusing above all on bilateral issues of a political and economic nature, as well as on the state of regional organizations, of which the two countries are members. The following issues were discussed:

1. Refugees and displaced people;
2. People of Burundian origin who have been in Rwanda since the colonial period of the 1940s and 50s;
3. Security on the common border;

4. The resumption of the work of the great joint Rwandan-Burundian commission;

5. Regional cooperation within the framework of the CEPGL, the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes, its specialized agencies, and the KBO, the Kagera Basin Organization.

Concerning the issue of refugees and repatriated people, the two heads of government underlined the complexity of the problem of the refugees and repatriated people. They prioritized the problem as follows: First, Rwandan refugees in Burundi; second, Burundian refugees in Rwanda; third, repatriated Burundians and Rwandans; and fourth, Rwandan and Burundian refugees in neighboring countries.

As far as the Rwandan refugees in Burundi are concerned, the two prime ministers agreed to tackle the multiple problems caused by the large numbers of refugees in the following way:

1. To begin a series of steps decided upon by the commission, made up of Rwanda, Burundi, and the UNHCR within two weeks;
2. To proceed with the organized, rapid voluntary repatriation, in consultation with the UNHCR;
3. To organize regular information visits to the camps by the Rwandan authorities, with a view to encouraging the refugees to return;
4. To provide the Burundian Government, as quickly as possible, with a list of those suspected of being guilty of genocide.

Concerning the issue of the repatriated Rwandans and Burundians, the two heads of government noted that the repatriated people may have left behind property or lawsuits in their host countries, and they therefore decided to set up an ad hoc commission to deal with these issues.

On the issue of Burundian refugees in Rwanda, the two prime ministers hoped for their rapid and organized repatriation, in consultation with the UNHCR, and agreed to move those who are not yet willing to return away from the common border.

And finally, as regards Rwandan and Burundian refugees in neighboring countries, the two heads of government deplored the high number of refugees to be found in neighboring countries, mainly in Zaire and Tanzania, and the fact that many of them still possess weapons. They therefore advocated the following:

1. The voluntary and rapid repatriation of all these refugees;

2. That, for humanitarian and security reasons in their countries of origin, their host countries should implement the recommendations of the regional summit on Rwanda, held in Nairobi on 7 January 1995, and of the regional refugee conference, held in Bujumbura from 12 to 17 February, 1995.

The two prime ministers focused on the question of persons of Burundian origin who have been in Rwanda since the colonial period, the 1940s and 50s, and the two congratulated each other on the measures already taken by the Rwandan authorities with a view to redressing those whose rights had been violated.

As regards the security of the common border, the two heads of government noted the existence of a corridor used by refugees trying to destabilize the situation, who are reaching the Tanzanian and Zairian borders by crossing the border between Burundi and Rwanda. The two heads of government therefore decided to organize, as soon as possible, a meeting between the ministers of defense of the two countries, before the second meeting of the ministers of defense of the member states of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes, CEPGL.

They also decided to revive the holding of regular meetings between the administrative and military [word indistinct] authorities, to exchange information on a regular basis which could lead to an improvement in security conditions on the common border.

At the subregional level, the two prime ministers recommended holding a meeting of defense ministers before the next ordinary summit of the CEPGL. In accordance with the decisions of the extraordinary summit of the heads of states held at Gbadolite, Zaire on (?26) November, 1994. They pledged to recommend that the extraordinary summit of the CEPGL heads of state be held before the OAU summit scheduled for 28 June 1995.

Concerning bilateral cooperation, the two prime ministers decided, among other things, to hold the third session of the grand joint commission in Rwanda before the end of 1995, and as soon as possible to hold the sector-based meeting of ministers of commerce in Burundi. Meanwhile, they agreed on the implementation of some areas of cooperation, namely:

1. The implementation of the CEPGL and PTA [Preferential Trade Area] tariffs in trade exchange;
2. The intensification of sports and cultural meetings;
3. The continuation of inter-university cooperation, on the basis of the cooperation agreement which has

just been signed in Bujumbura between the National University of Rwanda and the University of Burundi;

4. Judicial cooperation, particularly with a view to facilitating the mission of the international tribunal charged with judging the perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide and massacres.

Finally, on regional cooperation, the two heads of government, noting the financial problems experienced by the subregional organizations of which the two countries are members, particularly the CEPGL and KBO, notably due to the nonpayment of contributions for several years now, recommended the following:

1. The continuation of negotiations started by the current chairman of the Council of Ministers of the CEPGL, in order to determine the dates of the ordinary meeting of the conference of heads of state of said organization.
2. Consultations between the relevant authorities, in order to call for an urgent meeting of the Council of Ministers and of the conference of the heads of state of the KBO.
3. The restructuring of all these organizations, bearing in mind the economic realities of the member countries and the priority projects to be undertaken.

Discussions between the two heads of government were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, sincerity and mutual understanding.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, prime minister of the Republic of Rwanda, addressed his gratitude, through the Burundian prime minister, to the president of the republic, the government, and the entire Burundian people for the quality of the welcome and hospitality that was extended to him and his delegation. The prime minister of the Republic of Rwanda invited the prime minister of the Republic of Burundi to make a working visit to Rwanda. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the dates will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Signed, Bujumbura, 4 June 1995, by Antoine Nduwayo, prime minister of the Republic of Burundi, and Faustin Twagiramungu, prime minister of the Republic of Rwanda. [applause]. [end recording]

Ethnic Clashes Said Claimed 'At Least' 33 Lives

*AB0506135895 Paris AFP in English
1059 GMT 5 Jun 95*

[By Annie Thomas]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, June 5 (AFP) — Clashes between Burundi's Tutsi-dominated army and

extremist Hutu militias have claimed at least 33 lives in the north of the capital, which has been sealed off by troops, residents said Monday [5 June].

Reached by telephone, they told AFP that six days of fighting in the city's last Hutu strongholds, the Kamenge and Kinama districts, had left between 20 and 30 people injured, while they had buried 33 others.

There was no official or independent confirmation of the death toll.

"The firing that you can hear is coming from army armoured vehicles," said a local official and member of the mainly Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) who lives in Kamenge and who asked not to be identified.

The armed Hutu gangs "have stopped shooting", he added, but this claim was denied by the army, which has been accused by the central African country's Hutu majority of "ethnic cleansing" in Bujumbura.

Overnight, automatic gunfire could be heard coming from the two districts. On Friday, officials said three people had been killed, including a soldier, but no authoritative military source could be reached for updated figures on Monday.

The FRODEBU member said Hutu militiamen had dug trenches and erected barricades of downed trees to prevent the army gaining access to the hills overlooking the troubled districts, where thousands of people from the area have taken refuge.

An AFP correspondent on Sunday saw one of these barricades, manned by young Hutus armed with machetes and at least one rifle. The hills remained accessible by tortuous tracks.

Three army tanks were positioned on Monday morning across a road leading into Kamenge. Hutu snipers have so far managed to deter soldiers from venturing into the area on foot.

FRODEBU members who have remained behind in Kamenge were trying Monday to contact officials of their party "to have them talk to the army", the party source said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on Monday prepared to deliver supplies provided by the UN World Food Programme (WFP) to residents of the troubled districts who have fled to villages and fields north of the capital, an ICRC source said.

The ICRC was planning to send an evaluation mission to the region above Kamenge and to bring wounded people out of Kinama, the quieter of the two areas. It also wanted to continue medical evacuations in the hills

and provide further medical supplies to health centres there if necessary.

The military says the fighting erupted after Hutus loyal to the rebel former interior minister Leonard Nyangoma attacked army positions in Kamenge and Kinama.

Nyangoma went into exile after accusing Hutu politicians of selling out to the Tutsi military leadership which had virtually run the country until democratic elections in 1993 gave the Hutu majority its first taste of power.

Burundi, like its small highland neighbour, Rwanda, which has a similar ethnic make-up, has seen major clashes between Hutus and Tutsis for more than three decades. At least 50,000 people were killed when the first elected Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye was killed in October 1993 in a foiled coup bid which the government survived.

Rwanda plunged between last April and July into an ethnic bloodbath, in which Hutu extremists and soldiers are accused of the genocide of about half a million people, mainly Tutsis and moderate Hutus, before the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front seized power in the capital Kigali.

Kamenge Neighborhood Sealed Off

EA0506142095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sporadic gunfire was still heard today in the zone of Kamenge, [in the] north of Bujumbura. The area remains sealed off by the Army. No reports have been so far issued about the situation. Our reporters, however, who went there, say that rebellious elements cut off some of the streets entering Kamenge. The main street remains deserted, according to the same witnesses.

The situation of unrest in the zone of Kamenge started last Tuesday [30 May] after armed groups started to shoot on Army positions. Sporadic gunfire was then reported for the past six consecutive days. Today an Army vehicle was shot at and one soldier was wounded. Yesterday a senior Army officer fell in an ambush and three of his guards were injured, in Cibitoke.

Fighting Spreads South of Bujumbura

EA0506180795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] There is insecurity in the Muhuta commune, rural Bujumbura Province.

Around 10 people have been killed and houses burned down in Bugarama zone, Muhuta commune [south of

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Bujumbura]. The situation is similar in the zones of Magara and Gitaza where, on the hills neighboring Bugarama, people continue to flee toward Kabezi and Rutongo.

Everything started on 27 May when an armed gang attacked a military position in Bugarama. The attack left two dead: a soldier and a displaced person from Rutongo. (?Last Wednesday), 13 people were killed on the hill of Mugendo, Magara zone.

Senior Gendarmerie Officer Killed

*EA0506180395 Bujumbura AFP in French
1340 GMT 5 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Bujumbura, 5 June (ABP) — The head of the judicial services at the Gendarmerie headquarters, was assassinated on Sunday [4 June] in an ambush in Cibitoke, northwestern Burundi. Violent clashes are taking place in the area between the Army, which is mainly Tutsi, and Hutu armed groups, an official source said.

In Bujumbura, fighting between the regular Army and these groups started a week ago and was continuing this morning, gunshots having been heard in the districts of Kinama and Kamenge in the northern part of the capital. The districts have become inaccessible since the beginning of the hostilities and the majority of the population has left and taken refuge in the surrounding hills. [passage omitted]

In Rutana in the eastern part of the country, the national radio reported on Monday in its midday bulletin that 24 armed people belonging to the armed groups were arrested on Sunday and that hundreds of them had been able to infiltrate the provinces of Rutana and Makamba in the east and south of the country. [passage omitted]

Hutu Chief: 'Impending Civil War'

*AB0506162795 Paris AFP in English
1613 GMT 05 Jun 95*

[By Annie Thomas]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, June 5 (AFP) — A Hutu militia chief Monday [5 June] warned of impending civil war and urged foreigners to leave Burundi, following ethnic clashes in the north of the capital which have claimed at least 33 lives over six days. "There will be a civil war as soon as the first shell falls on Kamenge, and foreigners would (then) have to leave Burundi," the military leader of the

armed opposition movement Forces for the Defence of Democracy (FDD) said Monday, interviewed by telephone.

So far only machine-gun and rifle fire has ricocheted through the city's last Hutu strongholds.

Since Wednesday, clashes between Burundi's Tutsi-dominated army and extremist Hutu militias have claimed at least 33 lives in the north of the capital, which has been sealed off by troops, residents said Monday.

Reached by telephone, they told AFP six days of fighting in the Kamenge and Kinama districts had left between 20 and 30 people injured, while they had buried 33 others.

According to the Hutu military chief, who called himself Major Savimbi, 38 civilians and four FDD fighters had been killed. He also claimed 16 Tutsi army soldiers had been killed, and the FDD had seized 10 Kalashnikov rifles.

Military sources denied the toll, adding that only one soldier was killed at the start of the clashes. The sources also denied rifles had been seized.

National Burundi radio Monday said Hutu armed bands had fired on a military lorry near the university hospital of Kamenge, injuring a soldier.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was Monday planning to bring wounded people out of Kinama, but military authorities failed to give approval for the mission. However, the ICRC began to deliver medical and food supplies to the thousands of inhabitants who have fled to villages and fields north of the capital, an ICRC source said. Some of the wounded were still in districts near Kinama, and the ICRC was due to check their condition.

Thousands of other residents of Kamenge were taking refuge in the hills. They have erected barriers to prevent the army gaining access and dug trenches. Young Hutu militia, armed with machetes and rifles, stand guard.

Contact has been established between the fighters and authorities through the intermediary of the mainly Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) and talks were reportedly in progress Monday.

But the possibility of a more muscular intervention by the army could not be ruled out, military sources said. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Butrus-Ghali Calls For Reduction of UN Force

*LD0606075495 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 6 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A word about Rwanda now. UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali called yesterday for the reduction of the UN force, UNAMIR [UN

Assistance Mission in Rwanda], which has nearly 6,000 men, by more than half and its mandate renewed for another six months.

The Kigali government proposed the reduction of the force to 1,800 men. The UNAMIR mandate expires on Friday.

Kenya**President Moi Delivers 'Self-Government' Speech**

*EA0206214595 Nairobi KBC Television Network
in English 0940 GMT 1 Jun 95*

[Speech by President Moi on the occasion of the country's 32d 'Self-Government Day' at Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi; live — passages in italics in Swahili]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Be seated. My fellow countrymen, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen: Today marks the 32d anniversary of Madaraka [Self-Government] Day. As we celebrate this important day, I wish, on behalf of all Kenyans — and indeed on my own behalf — to thank all those friendly countries, organizations, and individuals which have sent us messages of goodwill and best wishes. [passage omitted]

In order to build a strong and prosperous society, we must be dedicated and committed to national aspirations, and always put the interests of our country above all else. [passage omitted] Kenya is an independent and sovereign state, whose nationhood must be respected, as we do to others. Respect among nations must be reciprocal. We are a nation just like any other nation on earth, our population and geographical size notwithstanding. Kenyans loathe being dictated upon on matters that affect Kenyans. Kenyans have the right to be listened to and allowed to determine their own destiny. However, this does not mean that we do not appreciate the support and the sincere constructive criticism from friends — we do. Let us be fired by a sense of nationalism and patriotism, so that we do not sacrifice the lofty ideals of our nation at the altar of narrow selfish leaders.

There have been incidences of certain individuals conniving with foreigners to subvert our government in pursuit of such narrow interests. The perpetrators of such criminal acts will be removed from the midst of peace-loving Kenyans and dealt with firmly, as provided for under the law.

At this juncture, I wish to point out that we must not be misunderstood with regard to my government's commitment to democracy and political pluralism. Democracy, as we know, carries with it heavy social responsibilities. However, democratization and political pluralism must never be allowed to be used as vehicles of confusion and disintegration of the nation. They should instead be used to strengthen the existing economic, political, social, and cultural institutions. It is incumbent upon all persons, residents or those owing allegiance to the Republic of Kenya, to respect and support the institu-

tions of authority and maintenance of law and order. In this regard, Kenyans should be vigilant against local and external threats designed to disrupt our hard-won peace and political stability. We have to unite against those who, while purporting to champion democracy, actually seek to tear our country apart.

My fellow Kenyans: When I made the statement on the Constitution on the eve of the New Year, I had observed that there were sections of the Constitution which needed to be amended. My statement was followed by suggestions that the Constitution needed overhauling. Indeed, a number of things have occurred which have shown that those loudly asking for change of the Constitution are not sincere, and are taking matters in a simplistic manner. I want to emphasize that I do believe that the Constitution has sections which need to be considered. It must, however, be noted that there is an established machinery for amending the Constitution, as is indeed provided for in our Constitution. The institution of Parliament is the established machinery for the amendment of the Constitution. We intend to see that this is done. In actual fact, Section 47 of the Kenya Constitution says that the Parliament may alter the Constitution. It does not say it must alter the Constitution. [applause] And even if it is debated in the parliament, on the floor of the house, when passing through first, second, and third stages, no one can suggest amendments during that time, which means the Constitution is important. Even the president of the USA, President Lincoln, in 1861, he said when he was sworn in, or when he took the oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, it was registered 11th, and he was not able to accept a bill which was suggesting the emancipation of slaves. [sentence as heard] Meanwhile, let it be known by all, including those in the legal fraternity and the legislators, that I took the oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya, and that I will do this always. [applause] So those who are suggesting for the... [Moi pauses] for what they are suggesting never took oaths to protect the Constitution of Kenya. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen: I wish to turn now to the performance of our economy. Since the beginning of 1994, our economy has continued to show signs of recovery. Notably, we have managed to bring down the rate of inflation and domestic interest rates. The improvement of our balance of payments position is equally noticeable, as a result of the resilience of our economy — coupled with the current economic reform — our economy has emerged from the low growth we experienced in 1992 and 1993. In 1994 we recorded

a remarkable three percent growth, compared to 0.1 percent in 1993.

The key sectors of the economy, including agriculture, manufacturing, and other services experienced renewed growth last year. This is a commendable achievement, which all Kenyans have reason to be happy about, without being complacent. With this in mind, I have no doubt that the prospects of our economy in the years ahead are bright. In order to accelerate the tempo of economic recovery, my government will continue to institute appropriate economic changes, especially those which will reduce the government budget deficit and thereby free more resources for investment. This is expected to be accomplished by rationalistic public expenditure, and by improving the collection of revenue. In fact, parliament has passed a bill to establish a revenue authority, which is expected to be in operation next month.

Another area of importance to me is employment. Available data show an initial expansion in employment in the private sector. This in itself is a demonstration that our policies in economic reform are bearing fruit. In 1994 total employment stood at 3.4 million. of this, the formal sector accounted for 1.5 million. Employment in the informal sector rose by 22 percent on the 1993 level, to reach 1.9 million in 1994, accounting for 53 percent of total employment in that year. [passage omitted]

In the modern industrial sector, our policy for several years now has been to steadily replace interventionist policies by the facilitation of private sector initiatives through the improvement of the enabling environment. Our present policies are geared toward the creation of an enterprise culture based on self-reliance and risk-taking, which is the surest guarantee for generation of employment in this sector. Implicit in this policy orientation is improvement in productivity brought about by facilitation of technological innovation through capital allowances, and the reduction in labor market rigidity to enhance labor mobility.

On the ongoing reform of state enterprises, our policy is threefold, namely to reduce financial burdens on the public resources, to improve efficiency in the delivery of public services, and to restructure the public enterprise sector so as to enhance the opportunities for private investment. While these are worthy aims, their realization in the very diverse operating conditions characteristic of our parastatal enterprises are not as simple as some people would want us to believe. These are assets held in trust for all Kenyans. It is therefore absolutely necessary for the government to ensure and guarantee that proper value for money is realized.

We must not just allow asset-stripping, without recognizing that such action would be detrimental both to our immediate and long-term revenue and employment levels. We have to ensure through intensive investor research and thorough financial restructuring that the enterprises to be sold are potentially profitable, so as to attract committed investors both here and abroad. Consequently, my government is determined to ensure that Kenyans are able to participate fully in the privatization process. We shall also encourage foreign investors to link with Kenyan partners.

Ladies and gentlemen one of the avenues for development is investment. It should be the objective of every Kenyan, and especially the leaders, to create an enabling environment for investment. KANU [Kenya African National Union] has all the time pursued this policy. The government removed barriers to investment to encourage local and foreign investors. I have travelled to many parts of the world to encourage investors to come to Kenya. I am pleased to say that, following the investors conference in London last year, there will be a follow-up conference in Nairobi next month. I will in addition be travelling to Malaysia, Germany, and other areas to relentlessly woo investors to come to Kenya. [applause]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] I would like Kenyans, especially members of the opposition, to refrain from engaging in activities which are likely to scare investors, current or potential, from this country. Calling for civil disobedience and asking donors to withhold economic support for Kenya, or deliberately breaking the laws of the country in order to provoke arrests, in order to gain sympathy, are some of the activities which ruin investment opportunities and damage our economic future.

Ladies and gentlemen the issue of the welfare of the less fortunate in our society has always been of great concern, to me personally and my government. It is with this in mind that my government selectively adopted the structural adjustment programs. We say, for instance, the need for setting up safety net measures to provide for vulnerable [groups] in our society. So far the government has put in place mechanisms for implementing programs under the social dimensions of development program. [sentence as heard] To ensure that the intended target groups benefit from this program, committees on social dimensions of development have been established at the grassroots level to identify the deserving cases, and monitor service deliveries to these vulnerable groups.

Agriculture, which is an important sector of our economy, has experienced a number of difficulties. The liberalization measures recently undertaken have adversely

affected our farmers. In an effort to protect them against unfair competition from highly-subsidized imported commodities, my government has introduced rules and regulations designed to curb the importation of standard goods and dumping. These include the introduction of variable and dumping duties on imported wheat, maize, rice, milk, and sugar. [applause] The variable duty will protect local farmers by (?standing) the landed costs at par with the domestic price, while the dumping [duties] will penalize subsidized imports entering the market. My government will therefore continue to provide necessary incentives, such as accessibility to credit and other forms of assistance, to enhance farming activities.

As we pursue our development objectives, we should not lose sight of the need to conserve our environment. The combination of the rapid population growth, land degradation, pollution, deforestation and threats to wildlife is creating a disturbing imbalance in the ecosystem. This militates against crop farming, animal husbandry, human settlement, forestry and related activities.

It is urgent that efforts toward environmental enhancement and management be formulated and integrated into the national development program. This calls for the strengthening of the various legal statutes, the development of environment impact assessment procedures, and adherence to environmental regulations.

My government continues to uphold the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states. Indeed, we shall continue to respect and cherish the policy of good neighborliness as the basis for mutually beneficial relations with our neighbors and friends. However, the protracted civil wars that proliferated on the African continent, together with the problems of poverty, hunger and diseases, present real difficulties to the realization of this policy stance.

We all need peace to be able to concentrate on development matters, so let there be peace in Liberia. Let there be peace in Bosnia. Let there be peace in Angola and other troubled parts of the world. Kenya, on its part, is ready and willing to play its part in seeking lasting peace for all people, particularly southern Sudan. [passage omitted] We wrested our freedom to rule ourselves here, to be our own masters and to organize our affairs. All the good things we have achieved during the last 32 years are here to be seen. While the British were here for 70 years, we saw no development. So we have ruled ourselves for 32 years, and we have many children in primary and secondary schools and in universities and so on. We should therefore thank God for enabling us to be united until today. [passage omitted]

I have mentioned the economic problems that faced us in 1992, 1993, and 1994, and how we have striven resolutely, despite tightening belts here and there. We persevered, and that is why I say that we must be duly respected as an independent people. We may be poor, but we have our rights in this country given to us by God, so that we can live and work in it. It is ours. We must not be made to fight, trample, and hurt one another. Let us not abuse the dignity bestowed on us by God. Let us live together. When I get upset when I hear about colonialism, do not blame me [loud applause] because I can recognize a colonialist. Many of you do not understand the colonialist. People think that I say Leakey is important: No. He has his own rope, and he can stay to carry on his business. But he does not understand how an African perceives issues. He will never understand, even though he was born here. He will never understand what is at the back of the black man's mind. [loud applause] He does not realize that the African wants money, but would never be made treasurer. No, because I understand what is happening.

I know their plans, I want a person to have a stand. When he stands up he should tell the citizens: My stand is this. But he should not say: I'm a FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, I have not quit that party, so I shall plant bogus people as members and register them with the registrar of societies. We want transparency in every party, openness [applause]. We do not want the people to be cheated. We have problems facing the citizens. Let us not compound their problems. [passage omitted]

I don't care what people say. I care about Kenya and its people. God bless you.

Central Bank Approves Foreign Exchange Bureaus
EA0306154295 Nairobi KTN Television Network
in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Central Bank of Kenya [CBK] today said that it has approved the establishment of a total of 38 foreign exchange bureaus in various parts of the country. A statement from the bank also said that 22 bureaus had been approved to operate in Nairobi, while four others will be operating in Mombasa. This, in addition to the 12 bureaus approved earlier by the CBK. The statement, however, cautioned that actual licenses will be issued to the respective bureaus subject to a satisfactory inspection of their premises and the availability of the minimum required capital set by CBK. The additional 26 bureaus were given up to the end of August this year to start operations, failure to which they will be deregistered, while the 12 which were approved earlier were given up to the end of this month to commence operations without which they will

be struck off. Six months ago, the government approved the establishment of foreign exchange bureaus in the country but none have taken off so far.

Somalia

Somaliland Treason Trial Opens in Hargeysa

EA0306172395 *Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali*
1200 GMT 24 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Official hearing of the cases against those accused of plotting against the state has opened at the regional court in Hargeysa. Ahmed Hassan Asi was brought to court today and accused of being a member of the SDA [Somali Democratic Alliance] and for attending the so-called [Somali National Alliance] conference in southern Mogadishu. Prosecution was carried out by the national attorney general. The trials of Jama Mohamed Ghalib and others accused of treason will follow.

Uganda

Kenyan Daily: Rebels Operating From Sudan, Zaire

EA0606120795 *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*
5 Jun 95 p 8

[Dan Elwana report: "Uganda Scared of Amin-Backed Rebels"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rebels of the West Nile Bank Front with bases in Sudan are trying to infiltrate into Uganda through Zaire, security forces from Uganda's West Nile region said over the weekend.

The rebels, said to be backed by former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin now living in Saudi Arabia, are trying to use Zaire as a launching pad for their attacks into Uganda.

However, security sources in Kampala told the "DAILY NATION" today, "it is not easy to determine the magnitude of the threat, our officers there are trying to assess the situation," said an officer at the directorate of public relations in the National Resistance Army. [sentence as published]

There have been no serious incidents reported, but reports of the existence of the rebel group have been rife, with rumours of recruitment of civilians into the rebel ranks. The rebels, according to informed sources, hope to build their support from a largely dominant Muslim community in the West Nile area, where former dictator Idi Amin drew his Nubian support.

In the latest incident, the government-owned "NEW VISION" newspaper today reported that three people were seriously injured on Sunday [4 June] when a

landmine exploded and a shrapnel cut off their limbs, after hitting an Isuzu truck they were travelling in, in the Koboko area close to the Zaire and Sudan border.

The paper quotes senior security sources in the area as saying the rebels have been training inside Sudan to attack Uganda.

Attempts by the same rebel group, which infiltrated into Uganda from Zaire, to plant landmines along the main Arua-Pakwach road, the only gateway to the West Nile region, aborted when the local police intervened. The rebel threat to mine the road is sending fear among motorists especially truck drivers who deliver relief supplies to southern Sudan.

The rebels alleged use of Zaire comes only a few days after President Yoweri Museveni and Mobutu of Zaire held talks the German town of Bad Kreuznach. [sentence as published]

At a news conference held last Friday at State House, Kampala, President Museveni told newsmen that he had held fruitful discussions with his Zairean counterpart.

"We exchanged information. He told me what he knew and I also told him what information I had," President Museveni said. He said Uganda and Zaire had agreed to open up channels of information to avoid misinformation and rumours.

Earlier, President Museveni had said that former dictator Idi Amin would not be included in a special pardon for former leaders.

President Museveni said Amin, whose eight years of brutal rule in the 1970's shocked the world, would be arrested for ordering the murder of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen if he returned to the country. "We cannot, even for the sake of reconciliation, let Amin go free, just like that," he said.

Government To Restructure, Rename Ministries

EA0306150795 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English* 1700 GMT 1 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government has released the results of a structural and functional review of all ministries and departments in order to boost effective performance in the civil service. Under the ongoing civil service reform, government has of now approved the new structures of 16 ministries and two departments. Of the 16 ministries, six of them have new titles, while the rest have retained their former titles. This leaves only two ministries and five departments whose new structures will shortly receive cabinet approval. The ministerial review follows a comprehensive consultative approach in which the views of the review consultants

were blended with inputs from the ministries and departments under review.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, the head of the civil service, Mr. Martin Orech, said in the reviewed ministries there has been a global reduction in the levels of established staff with a scheme for group employees abolished. However, group employees with some skills required by the service have been absorbed as support staff on permanent terms, while casual workers have been laid off and their work contracted to private firms. The approved structures of the six ministries with new titles are as follows: the former Ministry of Women in Development, Youth, and Culture, now renamed the Ministry of Gender and Community Development, has been reorganized on the basis of two directorates, that of gender and community development, each of which has a set of departments in it, plus two separate departments of planning and finance and administration. The Directorate of Community Development will reabsorb all community-based services formerly operating in other ministries.

The former Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development has been renamed the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Physical Planning. It is reorganized on the basis of three directorates of land management, housing and land registration, each of which has a set of departments under it plus two separate departments of planning, finance and administration. The Uganda Land Commission will operate independently of the ministry in order to enhance proper work ethics and objectivity in its operations. The secretary and deputy secretary to the commission will in future be appointed on contract from the general public and is to be part of the ministry's operational staff.

The former Ministry Labor and Social Affairs is now renamed Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. It comprises one directorate of labor under which there are three departments plus two separate departments of disaster management and finance administration. The department of disadvantaged minors, which is to cater for children without adequate care, is transferred to the Ministry of Gender and Community Development.

The industrial court has meanwhile been granted self-accounting status and will be financed from the consolidated fund in accordance with the legal provisions relating to the court.

The former Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs is now renamed the Ministry of Justice. It comprises four directorates under each of which are a set of departments. They are the directorates of public prosecution, civil litigation, legal advisory services and the first parliamentary council plus one separate department

of finance and administration. The former Department of the Administrator-General Public Trustee Services becomes autonomous and is to operate on commercial lines while ultimately responsible to the Ministry of Justice.

The Constitutional Affairs Department Commission structure is to be reabsorbed in the Law Reform Commission with the promulgation of the new constitution.

The former Ministry of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection has been renamed Ministry of Natural Resources and reorganized on the basis of three directorates and one department with a permanent secretary as chief executive and accounting officer. The directorates, each of which has a set of departments under it, are: the Directorate of Environment Protection, the Directorate for Minerals and Energy, and the Directorate for Water Development. The only department is that of finance and administration. The post of secretary for environment protection has been abolished and that of director of meteorology redesignated to commissioner for meteorology. All forest associated research functions are transferred to the National Agricultural Research Organization, NARO. In the meantime, with the decentralization policy, the ministry's activities are decentralized to the districts and reunified under the coordination of what is to be called the district natural resources officer.

The former Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Cooperatives has been renamed the Ministry of Trade and Industry. It is reorganized on the basis of three directorates, each of which has a set of departments under it, and one separate department.

The ministry's top management team now consists of the permanent secretary as the chief executive of the ministry, the director of foreign trade, the director of cooperatives and marketing, the director of industry and technology, and one undersecretary for finance and administration. Accordingly, the posts of secretary for commerce and secretary for industry are abolished. The three posts of deputy commissioners of cooperative development provided for under the cooperative statute of 1991 are abolished.

Ministries which have retained their titles and have similarly been restructured with some of their previous functions divested and their internal structures reorganized are the Ministry of Public Service, which is reorganized on the basis of two commissions and two directorates, each of which has a set of departments under it: Public Service Commission, Administrative Reform Commission, Directorate of Human Resource Management, and the Directorate of Inspection. The two commissions are independent bodies with their secretaries catered for

in the ministry structure and reporting directly to their commissions where necessary to the head of the civil service. The title of the permanent secretary head of the civil service is changed to head of the civil service. The title of the secretary for public service is also changed to permanent secretary, Ministry of Public Service.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries is reorganized on the basis of three directorates, each of which has a set of departments under it, and two departments of finance and of administration. The top management team of the ministry now consists of the permanent secretary as chief executive of the ministry, director for agricultural extension services, director of crop resources, two undersecretaries, one for finance and one for administration. The commissioner for tsetse control becomes commissioner for entomology. The delivery of veterinary services to farmers is to be privatized except in areas where privatization will not be commercially viable. Regulations which prohibited farmers from acquiring and administering drugs to treat their animals are being reviewed with a view to removing the requirement for qualified veterinary attention where it is not technically necessary.

The Ministry of Works, Transport, and Communications is reorganized on the basis of two directorates, each of which has a set of departments under it, namely the Directorate of Engineering and the Directorate of Transport and Communications. The top management team accordingly consists of the permanent secretary as the chief executive of the ministry; director of engineering, engineering chief; director of transport and communications, and undersecretary for finance and administration. Area or regional engineering offices are abolished. The decentralization of the ministry's activities to a district consists of monitoring, routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, fuel and lubricants, and supply of minor mechanical inputs. Manual routine maintenance is to be done progressively by community-based contract labor. The Ministry of Health now comprises two directorates of health services operations and health support services, each with a set of departments under it, plus three separate departments of training, of planning and of finance and administration.

The ministry now has a permanent secretary, who is the chief executive and accounting officer of the ministry, to whom the heads of the three separate departments report directly. There has been created the post of director general of health services, to whom the directors of health services operations and of health support services will report, and he/she will, in all cases, be the professional head of health matters. The post of chief nursing officer is elevated to commissioner level.

The Uganda Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, UTRO, has been placed back under the Ministry of Health to reinstate research into human trypanosomiasis, and research into herbal medicines is to be given due priority and recognition under the national chemotherapeutic research laboratories.

All policy issues relating to control and distribution of drugs has been vested in the National Drugs Authority, a statutory body, while government will continue to employ pharmacists only as operatives and principally in hospitals. However, the actual purchase and distribution of drugs to government medical units primarily and to the private sector will be carried out by the national medical stores, which is also statutory body under the ministry.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is reorganized under the permanent secretary and secretary to the Treasury as its chief executive, and it now comprises three directorates, each with a set of departments under it: the Directorate of Budget, the Directorate of Planning, and the Directorate of Administration.

The Statistics Department has been transformed into a self-accounting and autonomous body to be known as the Bureau of Statistics. The commissioner for statistics has been redesignated director of statistics. The Central Tender Board is also transformed into a self-accounting autonomous body.

The title of permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been redesignated as permanent secretary and head of the diplomatic service. The ministry has been reorganized to provide for a deputy permanent secretary and deputy head of the diplomatic service, and on the basis of seven departments at its headquarters in Kampala, each headed by a director as follows: Africa and the Middle East, Europe and North America, Asia, Pacific and South America, Multilateral Organizations and Treaties, Protocol and Consular, Information and Public Relations, and Finance and Administration.

The structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs now consists of the following departments, whose heads comprise the top management team of the ministry under the leadership of the permanent secretary: the Police Force Department, the Prisons Department, the Migration Department, the chief government chemist, and the Finance and Administration Department. The Immigration Department has been renamed the Migration Department.

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities has been reorganized on the basis of the Directorate of

Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities, comprising four departments, plus a separate department of finance and administration. The hotels board is being wound up and its functions are placed under the commissioner for tourism, licensing, and inspectorate in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities. The Game Department and Uganda National Parks are being merged into one department and divested. The Wildlife College at Katwe is to be legally established and developed to provide training in the wildlife section. Vermin control functions are decentralized to local government.

The Ministry of Local Government has been restructured on the basis of two directorates, one department, and one division. The directorates, each of which has a set of departments under it, are the Directorate of Local Administration and the Directorate of Local Authorities Inspection. A separate department is that of Finance and Administration, plus a planning division.

The decentralization secretariat, which is currently spearheading the decentralization process, is to be a transitory body, whose functions will eventually be taken over by the directorates of local administration and of local authorities inspection. The Ministry of Information has been reorganized on the basis of three directorates, one department, and one division. The directorates, each of which has a set of departments under it, are the Directorate of Broadcasting, the Directorate of Information, and the Directorate of Uganda News Agency. A separate department is that of finance and administration, plus the planning division. The functions of the Uganda Television, Radio Uganda, and educational broadcasting and engineering constitute the Directorate of Broadcasting, which will remain in force until the commercialization of the broadcasting function has been effected after one study. After commercialization of the broadcasting function, the ministerial structure will be revised with the purpose of having within the Uganda Media Council, the function of setting standards for both service delivery, quality and content of material being broadcast by both government and private stations.

In the meantime, the School of Engineering and Broadcasting, which is a service training facility for broadcasting, will continue with this status and will later be part of the proposed Uganda Broadcasting Corporation. The current Directorate of Information constitutes the new Directorate of Information with two departments namely, Information and the School of Media Department and Graphic Arts, which is a media resource center for the study of modern communication in national development. The current Directorate of Uganda News Agency will be ultimately constituted into a fully independent self-accounting, commercially oriented body

providing news for sale to local and international media. The School of Journalism, currently under the Directorate of Planning and Training in the Ministry of Information, has been taken over by Uganda Management Institute.

The judiciary has been restructured on the basis of three registries and one inspectorate, all equivalent to directorates in the rest of the ministries, each registry headed by a registrar equivalent to director, with deputy registrars below them equivalent to commissioners. The three registries are supreme court registry, high court registry, with two deputy registrars, each in charge of the civil and criminal divisions, and a registry for research and training. The High Court Inspectorate Directorate will have two deputy registrars, one in charge of northern and eastern, and another in charge of southern and western. There will be a resident registrar in the four regions to handle high court matters. The secretary to the judiciary is being redesignated chief registrar and will be the chief executive of the judiciary. There will be a magistrate grade two at every county, town council, and town board.

The National Assembly Department which shall be responsible to the prime minister's office has been reorganized on the basis of two distinct divisions, namely parliamentary division and finance and administration division. The parliamentary division is responsible to the clerk to the National Assembly for providing technical support and coordinating the work of parliament. And the division shall have two sections, one dealing with chamber work and the other with committee work. A new post of a deputy clerk to the National Assembly has been created to strengthen the structure of parliamentary division.

The public is therefore informed that restructuring decisions on the remaining ministries, offices, and departments are at an advanced stage and will be out shortly. The public is further informed that all district structures have also been reviewed and approved by the respective district resistance councils. As a result, there is an ongoing (?revisiting) exercise covering ministries and departments. The exercise is likely to affect some of the approved ministerial structures, since it is intended to harmonize them with the structures already approved for the districts and in consonance with the provisions of the decentralization statute.

President Museveni on Returning Exiles, Amnesty

*EA0406154995 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni yesterday addressed a press conference held at State

House in Kampala, two days after his return home from his official visit to Germany.

During the meeting with members of the press, Mr. Museveni answered questions ranging from national to regional politics and those covering social and economic fields. Makasi Chobe was at the press conference and filed a report:

[Begin recording] [Chobe] At the press conference yesterday, President Yoweri Museveni said that, while in Germany, he had fruitful discussions with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. Turning to local issues, Mr. Museveni covered areas like the CA [Constituent Assembly] deliberations, the question of talking to rebels, and amnesty covering former presidents and others. The members of the press expressed fears that continuing consultations between CA different groups with the president could be interpreted as interfering with CA's assignment and thus rendering it dependent on him. The president does not share this view:

[Museveni] If there is a point of discussion, because some of these issues are really perceptions, it is a battle of perceptions, how to solve this problem, how to solve that problem. If I make an intellectual input in that debate, what is wrong with that? Provided that intellectual input convinces others who are members and they vote on it, what is the problem? I am part of the Ugandan society. Ugandan society are the ones who elected them. We all have brains. The brains have not been transferred from all of us to the CA. [passage omitted]

[Chobe] On the feeling that a lot of money has been spent on former exiles, whereas no effort is being made to talk to internal rebels who are bent on disrupting peace that was ushered in by NRM [National Resistance Movement], the president gives this explanation:

[Museveni] For me, I don't have any problem with combining, persuading those who want to come back.

In many cases they are the ones who contact us and say that they are tired of staying in exile, and when they do I see nothing wrong with that, because some of them have got their own local constituencies and when they come back they help to rally that local constituency into the national consensus-building process. At the same time, the ones, the dissenters inside the country, in many cases, have less reason to cause trouble, because some of them were part of the internal process. They would have seen the benefit of the new process in the country and sometimes the dissenters from within should be punished more than the ones from outside, because the ones from outside had no knowledge of our program and its goodness, or its improvement, while the internal ones had, and they still, for selfish reasons, go ahead and try to disrupt it. I think the internal ones have got less reason to get forgiveness than the external ones, because the external ones were mainly people who were opposed to us before they even knew what we were fighting for. But the ones inside, no, and when they go to the bush, they go because of their own serious weaknesses.

[Chobe] Bearing in mind that many former exiles have come back and were settled at home and more are still coming, members of the press wanted to know of whether former Presidents [Idi] Amin and [Milton] Obote, too, will be covered by the presidential amnesty?

[Museveni] I think, for me, I make a distinction between the misled and misleaders. There should be a distinction. I may forgive the misled, the one who was misled. The one who followed the wrong line. But to forgive a misleader, I think it is a mistake. That is too much compromise. Because Amin was president, the hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives here, extra-judicially, outside the law; so I don't see how, because we fear war, we can forgive such a criminal and he just comes and sits here, a criminal, an author of crime [passage omitted] [end recording]

Armscor Official on Arms Sales to Rwanda

*AB0206210795 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 2 Jun 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Earlier this week, the U.S. Human Rights Watch group accused South Africa of supplying weapons to exiled forces loyal to Rwanda's former Hutu-led government. A similar accusation has been made before that the country's arms procurement agency, Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], or front companies, had been supplying weapons to Hutu militia in the Zairian refugee camps. Carolyn Dempster asked the chairman of Armscor (Johannes Normann) how he responded to the accusation.

[Begin recording] [(Normann)] I am personally, as chairman of Armscor, absolutely convinced that we have not supplied any arms through the official channels to Rwanda since February 1993.

[Dempster] Well, you said the official channels, but during the sanction-(?busting) years, Armscor set up and used a number of front companies and middlemen. Through them, they supplied arms to various countries around the world when it wasn't politically viable to do so. Is it not possible that these middlemen, these front companies, are still running arms to Rwanda?

[(Normann)] The front companies that were set up by Armscor have always been administered by Armscor, and those front companies that still exist now — I say they really only run into a number of 10 — are really there for the sake of finalizing agreements and contracts that we have with overseas countries. I am personally convinced that those front companies cannot be used by anybody else than Armscor personnel, for whatever purposes (?they have) been set up. In other words, what I am saying is they cannot be used by people outside the organization.

[Dempster] Now you, as Armscor, are responsible for issuing permits to anybody who wishes to export arms. Would you say that, being in that position, you are able to police the system to the extent that you would be aware if there were any illegal arms shipments going through?

[(Normann)] Well, as I just explained without taking too much time, there are really two processes: The first process is that there has got to be a permit issued by Armscor for the marketing of products, of armaments. Once that has been proved that there is a market and there has been a deal struck, so to speak, the second permit — and that is the export permit — is then issued, so I fail to understand how that can take place within the official channels as they exist today.

[Dempster] In the climate and the culture of the new South Africa, transparency is the key word. Accountability and also controls.... [Dempster pauses] Do you believe that your corporation has actually (?fallen) into line behind the government of national unity on those very issues?

[(Normann)] In a sense I have got to try and answer this from a very personal perspective. As I have mentioned at a press conference just now, this is my third year as chairman of Armscor. I come from the business community and, therefore, my personal feeling was that if we cannot move Armscor away from the past, (?and then pass) into the future, into the new South Africa, I really wouldn't have been available for this position, but I am personally of the belief that as days go by, we are progressing, and we are really achieving (?the necessary) results in becoming the organization that should be able to deal with armaments in South Africa. [end recording]

Ex-Rwandan Envoy Seeks Asylum

*MB0506164995 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 2 Jun 95 p 3*

[Report by Jimmy Seepe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The former Rwandan consul-general in Pretoria, Francis Bararwekana, is being linked to a ring involving Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] officials and Zairean and Seychelles governments which smuggled arms into war-torn Rwanda, NEW NATION has learnt.

At the same time, a row is brewing over why the present South African government had given political asylum to Bararwekana without checking his past activities in this country.

NEW NATION has also reliably learnt that certain officials of Armscor and the previous South African government, some of whom are part of the new government, travelled to Zaire earlier this year to finalise transactions.

As the scandal of South African involvement in Rwandan atrocities unfolds, the Rwandan ambassador in Pretoria, Karenzi Benon, has called for the extradition of Bararwekana to his country.

Benon said his government was aware of Bararwekana's activities. He said the office of the former consul-general was used solely to make arms transactions.

The Rwandan government had also learnt that more than nine consignments of arms were sent to Goma in Zaire during past month, Benon added. "This is a sign that South Africans might still be supplying Hutu militias."

Benon disclosed that his government had written to the South African government requesting Bararwekana's extradition to Rwanda so that he could face the international tribunal probing war crimes in the central African country.

Rwanda has also asked the South African government to investigate how Bararwekana was given asylum. He said more South African-based Rwandans were linked to the ring. "We hope the South African government will cooperate with our government to extradite these individuals so that they could appear before the international tribunal."

According to Washington Human Rights Watch (HRW) consultant Kathi Austin, Bararwekana had always played a key role in negotiating arms procurement for the former Rwandan government and its militias.

Austin, who compiled the HRW report released this week, questioned the procedure followed in granting asylum to Bararwekana without proper investigation. She questioned if the government had been aware of his activities.

The Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said it had no knowledge of Bararwekana's involvement in arms transactions with Armscor.

Home Affairs official Claude Schravesande, charged with processing applications for asylum, said Bararwekana did not provide details of his activities in the country when he made his application. "We approved his application purely from a point that he had occupied a high office in the country and could not have been involved in any sinister activities."

Schravesande confirmed the receipt of the Rwandan government's letter. He said the government had a right to revoke his status if the international tribunal requested it.

Bararwekona's wife said her husband would not comment on the allegations.

The HRW report said an aide to former State President PW Botha had arranged for arms to Rwanda to be routed through the Seychelles to bypass the embargo. The deliveries included 2,000 rifles, 10,000 grenades and 5,000 mortar bombs.

Austin said the former consul-general would be important in providing the Cameron commission — which is probing Armscor sales — about his knowledge of all arms transactions he might have conducted with Armscor officials.

HRW said another key figure in arms transactions was Colonel Theoneste Bagasora, a senior official in "the ministry of defence of the self-declared Rwandan

government-in-exile", who travelled regularly to South Africa.

Bagasora admitted during HRW's investigation that he had travelled to South Africa at the end of May and early June last year to arrange shipments of arms to the Rwandan militia.

According to Bagasora, HRW reported, the officials refused to consider direct South African arms shipments in violation of the embargo but offered to help arrange shipments by other parties.

Baragasora said that following the meeting, he, a Zairean government representative and a former aide to PW Botha flew to Seychelles on June 4 last year. They negotiated the purchase of arms for the militia.

The arms were subsequently flown to Goma in Zaire. Austin said she also received reports that key commanders of the militia had travelled to South Africa extensively late last year and at the beginning of this year.

"I think Armscor itself is responsible and should be held accountable even if these individuals represent rogue elements within its operation."

— The Cabinet has asked Defence Minister Joe Modise to investigate HRW reports that South Africa has been selling arms to Rwanda in contravention of a United Nations embargo

Modise is expected to submit a report to the Cabinet committee on intelligence and security next week.

Armscor Annual Income Down 87%

*MB0206174495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1603 GMT 02 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria June 2 SAPA — Armscor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] net income took a 87 per cent drop in the past year, according to the arms procurement agency's annual report released in Pretoria on Friday. Its annual income in the past financial year was R5 million [rands] compared with R40.2 in the previous year. Among the reasons cited for the decrease, were a fall in the government's allocation to Armscor, increases in operational expenditure and a rise in the cost of marketing promotions. Legal costs and early retirement also contributed, the report said.

Armscor Chairman Johan Moolman earlier on Friday presented the document to Deputy Minister of Defence Ronnie Kasrils at a press conference at Armscor's headquarters.

Armscor Chairman [title as received] Tielman de Waal told reporters foreign front companies which had been

marketing and acquiring arms for South Africa were being closed down as fast as possible. "They have been closed down at a higher rate than they were started. We still have some front companies running, because we cannot go into a breach of contract with a company that has an order with an overseas organisation," he said.

Mr Kasrils added the government had ordered "a clean break with the past" with regard to front companies.

The annual report said Armscor was still involved in a court case in which Armscor, an electronics company and seven individuals were accused of contravening United States laws. "These laws pertained to the supply of military equipment to South Africa during the arms embargo era. Various efforts have been made to resolve the matter, but no success had been achieved by the end of the financial year."

The report said representations by President Nelson Mandela and deputy President Thabo Mbeki to US President Bill Clinton had "created a climate that could lead to a reasonable settlement".

Promises Made to African Neighbors on EU Accord

*MB3105124795 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
31 May 95 p 16*

[Report by John Fraser]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brussels — South Africa [SA] yesterday delivered a pledge to its African neighbours that it will do nothing to undermine their benefits from the European Union.

The pledge was delivered by South Africa's ambassador to the EU, Niel Pieter van Heerden, to a meeting in Brussels of ministers from 70 developing states.

The 70 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries are signatories to the Lome Convention — a trade, aid and cooperation accord with the European Union.

South Africa has applied for membership of the convention, and this bid won broad support at yesterday's meeting in Brussels. However, there was clear nervousness among the ACP states that they will lose out if powerful South Africa gobbles up all the benefits in the Lome Convention.

"I am instructed to assure the council, once again, that South Africa will not seek to take up any of the benefits available in the Lome Convention, at the expense of the current membership," said Van Heerden. "Neither will South Africa be party to a relationship with the European Union which is detrimental to the interests of the ACP countries."

He added, however, that South Africa was seeking access to the European Market "comparable to preferences granted in terms of the Lome Convention."

EU Commissioner Joao de Deus Pinheiro has told South Africa that it cannot win trade concessions inside the convention. Instead, SA will be offered "qualified membership" of Lome — and a separate trade deal will have to be negotiated.

Van Heerden was making an important point when he stressed that South Africa was insisting on trade benefits "comparable" to those available under Lome.

South Africa is well aware that Lome Convention countries receiving special access to the EU market do not have to offer EU countries similar rights in return. However, the danger is that South Africa will be forced into a corner in forthcoming trade negotiations with Europe, and will be under pressure to agree to two-way trade access. This would mean fragile South Africa industries facing the prospect of fierce competition from Europe.

EU countries have already voiced some opposition to being too generous to SA — with the Mediterranean states particularly worried about competition involving agricultural products, such as fresh and canned fruit, fruit juices and wine.

Country Negotiating Uranium Enrichment Project

*MB0206174595 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 1500 GMT 02 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa is negotiating with a foreign power on the development of laser technology to produce enriched uranium. Atomic Energy Corporation Chief Waldo Stumpf told REUTERS in Pretoria that South Africa was the world leader in molecular laser isotope separation and that the project was a means of industrializing the technology. Dr. Stumpf declined to name the other country involved but said negotiations were likely to be finalized within weeks. It's believed that investment could exceed 30 million rands. Dr. Stumpf said the United States, France, and Japan were also working on nuclear laser projects but that he believed the South African technology was better. South Africa recently closed down all its uranium enrichment production facilities because they are too expensive to run.

Treaty Drafted Declaring Continent Nuclear-Free

*MB0306170995 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] African experts meeting at Phelindaba have adopted a draft treaty declaring

the continent a weapon-free zone. Spokesman (Ollo Adenije) of Nigeria said the draft banned the stockpiling or acquisition of nuclear weapons by African countries. It also prohibited testing nuclear devices on the continent and endorsed the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. South Africa is the only African country to have produced nuclear weapons.

Constitutional Court Abolishes Death Penalty

*MB0606094295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 6 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA — The death penalty was abolished in South Africa on Tuesday [6 June].

Making the announcement, Constitutional Court President Judge Arthur Chaskalson said the state and its organs were in future forbidden to execute any person.

Section 277 of the Criminal Procedure Act was inconsistent with the Constitution, he said in a five-minute judgement attended by about 60 people.

The decision was immediately welcomed by Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), which has campaigned for the abolition of the death penalty since 1987.

"I am extremely pleased with the decision. The abolition has put us among democratic countries that have scrapped the death penalty," said LHR representative Ahmed Motala.

He said the decision created more certainty in South African law and would make judges think of more creative sentences for convicted criminals.

The death penalty was suspended by the National Party government in 1992. There are currently 453 people on South Africa's death row.

South Africa executed 1,123 people between 1980 and 1989, one of the highest execution rates in the world. Solomon Ngobeni became the last person to be hanged on November 14, 1989.

The Constitutional Court heard arguments for and against the death penalty in a case stemming from death sentences given to Themba Makwanyane and Movusu Mchunu for killing four people in a hijacking attempt in August 1990.

Afrikaner Group Releases Plan for Volkstaat

*MB0306151495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1124 GMT 3 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria June 3 SAPA — The rightwing Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) on Saturday unveiled its proposals for a separate Afrikaner state

and said its final borders should be determined by a referendum among whites.

A 350-page report on a "volksrepubliek" said the Northern Transvaal, former Western Transvaal and Western Free State appeared to be the most likely places where a majority of Afrikaners would settle. Only "Boere Afrikaners", defined as Afrikaans-speaking whites striving for a separate sovereign state, would get citizenship. "We make no bones about this. Non-Boere Afrikaners will not get citizenship, failing which our children would end up with the same problems we are experiencing today," AVF President Ferdi Hartzenberg told a news briefing in Pretoria.

The AVF's proposals come in the wake of recommendations by the Volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] Council two weeks ago on the feasibility of an Afrikaner state. While President Nelson Mandela responded to the council's interim report by indicating he would be prepared to compromise on a volkstaat, the AVF said the report did not reflect the wishes of most Afrikaners.

The AVF's own proposals on a volkstaat were drawn up by a committee comprising 18 working groups and about 100 experts. It began its work on June 21 last year. A "volksrepubliek" would secede from the rest of South Africa and be governed by its own citizens, the AVF report said. Only "soft" borders could initially be outlined for such a state. Seven areas, including Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal, Klerksdorp in the Northwest, Witbank in the Eastern Transvaal, Bloemfontein in the Free State, Upington in the Northern Cape and Oudtshoorn in the Western Cape had been identified.

"Pivotal areas would hopefully be obtained through negotiation. It would be up to the 'Boerevolk' itself to develop these into one state," the report said. The identified spots would be divided into small voting districts ahead of a referendum. This would give whites in these areas an opportunity to indicate whether or not they wished to be part of a "volksrepubliek". AVF committee member Dawid Grobbelaar said the referendum would probably be held next year.

Dr Hartzenberg said citizenship was not the main issue when it came to self-determination. "The focus is on accommodating indigenous peoples and giving them powers to govern themselves. This is an international trend." This did not mean that "foreigners" in the Afrikaner state would have no rights. Non-discriminatory arrangements to accommodate them would have to be found. Dr Hartzenberg said population shifts were taking place which made areas indicated by the AVF suitable for an Afrikaner Republic. Surveys showed that blacks in

Northern Transvaal rural areas, for example, were moving to the cities and many black schools in the province were deserted. "We don't have to wait for these shifts to run their course before creating our own republic," Dr Hartzenberg said.

Radio Warns Against Rejection

*MB0206182495 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans
0530 GMT 2 Jun 95*

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] The people who drew up the Volkstaat [Afrikaner Homeland] Council's report were the first to emphasize that their proposals for an Afrikaner homeland should not be seen as a rigid blueprint; the report is a point of departure, a discussion document. Incidentally, the Volkstaat Council is not a political organization, but a constitutional structure, and as such it is part of the national legislature.

Several organizations and political parties have summarily shot down the proposals. Other organizations and newspapers, known in the past for their opposition to the homeland idea, adopted a surprisingly open-minded attitude, among them, President Nelson Mandela.

Even though the reaction of Mr. Joseph Boweni, general secretary of the South African National Civics Organization, Sanco, branch at Rustenburg, is not representative, it is noteworthy. According to him, inclusion of Rustenburg in a homeland would be a bitter pill for him and others like him to swallow, but they would be prepared to make the sacrifice, should a homeland be a prerequisite for lasting peace in South Africa.

THE STAR's political correspondent writes sympathetically about the greater realism around the homeland idea, and says, *inter alia*: No longer do pawnbrokers [as heard] snigger [snicker] cynically when the notion of a volkstaat is mentioned. [preceding 14 words in English]. The daily, BEELD, is, as usual, highly critical, even hostile, towards the homeland idea, as well as towards the whole conservative Afrikaner movement. In spite of this, it devotes three editorials to the proposals, subjecting them to constructive analysis. It says, for example, that many positive things can be said about them. Even THE STAR's editorial is cautiously positive. It says the proposals should at least be granted consideration and discussion, although it finds many problems with the realization of the ideal.

It would be unrealistic to try to detect a turning at this stage. One could at most talk about a cautiously constructive reaction. It is tied to opportunity, and there will in the future be much more opposition and criticism

from these quarters — certainly not as generous as in this past week.

Yet it is an indication that important groups realize that the streams of South African politics do not flow in only one direction — and perhaps more important, that the so-called right-wing Afrikaner is not necessarily an unrealistic and extremist iconoclast.

The Volkstaat Council's proposals are an important step towards convincing homeland-inclined Afrikaners of two things: first, that a homeland is an attainable ideal; and second, that it will demand vision, faith, determination, solidarity, and perseverance. The ideal cannot be realized as long as the Afrikaner sees certain tasks as beneath his dignity. It will require strategy and patience, because it will not be given to us overnight — not on a plate, or as a reward for threats. In their striving for a homeland, the Boer Afrikaners must be careful that they do not, through division and individual political ambitions, become their own greatest enemy, and a mockery in the eyes of their opponents.

Mandela To Address Assembly on Shell House Incident

*MB0606093895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0747 GMT 6 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament June 6 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela is to make a formal statement on the Shell House shootings in the National Assembly on Wednesday.

Announcing this, Speaker Frene Ginwala said on Tuesday [6 June] Mr Mandela would be given a chance to speak immediately before the special 75-minute snap debate on the shootings which was arranged last week. Mr Mandela had asked to make the statement.

She said both the African National Congress and the National Party had asked her to allow the debate, which follows Mr Mandela's revelation in the Senate last Thursday that he ordered ANC security guards to shoot to kill if necessary to protect the organisation's headquarters during an IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] demonstration on March 28 last year. More than 50 people died in central Johannesburg in violence accompanying the march.

IFP Vows Disciplinary Action for Mtuseni

MB0506162095 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1510 GMT 5 Jun 95

[From the "PM Live" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Announcer Brett Davidson] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] said it will take

disciplinary action against Richard Mtuseni Dhlomo. Mtuseni apparently said thousands will be killed if President Mandela is not charged for last year's Shell House killings.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Sam Mkhwanazi] The Inkatha Freedom Party has described the statement by self-proclaimed commander of the self-protection unit in Gauteng, Mr. Richard Mtuseni Dhlomo, as being irresponsible. Mr. Dhlomo is quoted as having said this weekend that if President Nelson Mandela and the people responsible for the killings of nine IFP supporters outside Shell House on March 28 last year were not arrested by Friday this week [9 June], the group would start to kill 1,000 people a day. IFP Secretary General Dr. Ziba Jiyane reacted to Mr. Dhlomo's statement.

[Jiyane] We don't know how he was allowed, how he could be allowed to use the IFP facilities to make such an unfortunate statement. We reject the statement, really, and we would really ensure that things of this nature never happen again, and if there are IFP officials who assisted him, they really have an explanation to do before National Council.

[Mkhwanazi] Dr. Jiyane said although the IFP understood the anger of the IFP supporters on the ground, the IFP would not allow its members to engage in acts of violence. [end recording]

ANC/COSATU March in Umlazi Leaves 3 Dead

*MB0506162595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1451 GMT 5 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban June 5 SAPA — Three people were shot dead, a woman was hacked and a seven-year-old boy suffered serious burns in Umlazi south of Durban on Monday during a march by the ANC and Congress of SA [South Africa] Trade Unions [COSATU] to call for an end to violence in the township.

KwaZulu/Natal police spokesman Lt-Col Bala Naidoo said one man was shot dead in P section, another in D section and another on his way to the march. A seven-year-old boy sustained serious burns when a house was gutted in Umlazi's V section. The township was extremely tense throughout the day with sporadic incidents of violence. Teargas was used on at least three occasions to disperse unruly crowds. After marching to the magistrate's court to hand over a memorandum, marchers were fired upon and two groups of people lobbed stones and other missiles at each other.

Fears were expressed at the weekend that the march could spark violence as the planned route went past the Unit 17 hostel in T section — a known Inkatha

Freedom Party stronghold. Police said they feared clashes between the two groups. Razor wire was drawn around the hostel and at the last minute march organisers deviated from the original route to avoid the hostel. However, hostel residents rushed at the razor cordon and tried to remove it minutes after marchers turned into a side road to avoid the complex on the Mangosuthu Buthelezi Highway. Police fired teargas and the men retreated.

As a crowd of about 1,500 ANC and COSATU supporters gathered at the court, shots and stun grenades were fired in the distance. It emerged later that members of the Internal Stability Division patrolling in one of several valleys in the township had come under fire from residents. One man was arrested in connection with the incident.

Earlier in the day, police used teargas when a patrol was shot at. Buses leaving for Durban early on Monday morning were stoned and burning barricades erected to prevent people from going to work. The barricades were removed by police who then blocked the entrance to the Mangosuthu Buthelezi Highway leading to the Unit 17 hostel. The road remained closed for most of the day.

In a memorandum, the ANC/COSATU alliance demanded a police station be built near the hostel and that policing be stepped up to end the wave of violence and crime in the township. They also demanded that a state of emergency be declared in Umlazi and that the hostel be transformed into family units. The alliance said it was concerned over the effect violence was having on the Reconstruction and Development Programme and education. It called for the suspension of provincial ministers under investigation for alleged collusion in violence.

Security forces maintained a strong presence in the sprawling, hilly, township throughout the day.

20,000 Workers Join COSATU March in Johannesburg

*MB0606092295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0905 GMT 6 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA — More than 20,000 workers gathered in central Johannesburg on Tuesday [6 June] morning for a protest march to force business to make concessions on the draft Labour Relations Bill.

The crowd, mostly members of unions affiliated to the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], prepared to march through the city centre to the Chamber of Mines, the Gauteng Legislature and the Labour Council.

The workers, singing and chanting anti-business slogans, were waiting for leaders of the ANC and South African Communist Party before starting the march.

Flags representing various trade unions were prominent in the crowd. Many protesters carried ANC flags.

A senior union leader said the march was not only intended to push for concessions from business on the labour bill, but also to highlight the campaign for better wages for all workers.

"We are also demanding a living wage for all workers," he told the crowd from the back of a truck.

The march on Tuesday is one of several planned for around the country as part of COSATU's rolling mass action campaign to culminate on June 19 with a partial general strike.

Business has threatened in the wake of the protests to review its participation in the negotiating forum discussing the new bill. The forum is set to meet for another round of talks on June 12 and 13.

South African Press Review for 5 Jun

MB0506135295

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Editorial Welcomes Land Reform Bill — The Land Reform Bill "is the kind of measure needed to meet legitimate and realistic expectations of 'the people,'" according to a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 June. Although the bill "retains the status quo" it also seeks to "change the balance of power, restoring to the tenant an existence independent of his or her role as an unpaid or barely paid worker." THE STAR believes the bill represents a "dignified way" out of a "shameful" system rooted in the 1913 Natives Land Act, which banned black people from renting or owning land outside "reserves." This bill "must be enacted with speed."

NEW NATION

Call for Dismissal of Armscor Board — Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 2 June in a page 8 editorial comments on the disclosure by Human Rights Watch that the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Armscor, shipped arms to the former Rwandan army as recently as March 1995. Armscor officials and senior National Defense Force personnel do not seem committed to "respecting the authority of the democratic government." NEW NATION believes the government "must accept some of the blame for the damage that Armscor has done to the new order in our country"

because it has failed to subject Armscor's management "to the same rigorous process of democratisation that other institutions such as the SABC [South Africa Broadcasting Corporation] and the Constitutional Court have already undergone." There is, however, "nothing that prevents government from forthwith dismissing the entire board of directors controlling Armscor." This must be done "with haste" to "inject an element of public accountability into structures charged with the responsibility of arms procurement."

IFP Secessionist Plans for KwaZulu/Natal — A second editorial on the same page is "not convinced" that the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, does not have secessionist plans for KwaZulu/Natal. "In the process of attempting to explain away the contents of a minimalist plan, which suggests secession, Inkatha leaders have entangled themselves in all sorts of confusion." IFP Leader Buthelezi "conceded that even though secession was not an option in his book, he preferred maximum autonomy for KwaZulu/Natal." Unless Buthelezi "explains what maximum autonomy amounts to, we must assume he means secession."

SOWETAN

Shell House Shootings — Referring to President Nelson Mandela's disclosure that prior to the Shell House shootings he had given guards orders to defend the ANC headquarters "at all costs, even if it entailed taking lives," Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 June in a page 8 editorial says: "The reality is that, irrespective of his culpability or otherwise — or the timing of Mandela's remarks — none of the politicians who now feign shock and horror are absolutely blameless in the tragedy that was South Africa in the years before the April election." The shootings at Shell House should be "thoroughly investigated" by the police and the nation told of the outcome, "but so should the many other deaths of ordinary township residents killed under the banner of the IFP. What is called for now is a display of maturity and a sense of national responsibility on all sides."

BUSINESS DAY

Shell House Shootings — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 June in a page 12 editorial also comments on President Mandela's remarks to security staff at Shell House to "defend" it if it were attacked, saying: "We still await the outcome of a thorough investigation in which the ANC gives its full co-operation. And if justified, as seems likely, a criminal case must be brought against those suspected of some degree of culpable homicide." This is "the least that needs to occur if the effects of the shooting — which

remains at the root of much of the ill-feeling between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party — are to be expunged from the national psyche."

South African Press Review for 6 Jun

MB0606123195

[FBIS Editorial Report]

FINANCIAL MAIL

Criticism of Government Law, Order Promises — Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English on 2 June in a page 21 editorial says the South African Government has walked into the "trap" of speaking "loudly" and carrying "only a small stick" in their approach to law and order. President Nelson Mandela and various ministers have warned repeatedly that actions such as kidnapping and street blockades, "will not be tolerated and that a crackdown on violent criminals is imminent. Their language is strong and their intentions doubtless sincere; the results have been pitiful." "If a government refuses to sort out the criminals, it should at least avoid making ridiculous promises."

THE STAR

Shell House Shootings — The Shell House shootings will continue to "haunt the nation unless the truth emerges," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 June. The editorial asks why President Mandela waited "so long" before admitting that he ordered ANC security guards to protect Shell House. "What the country needs is a categoric assurance from the police that the matter has been fully investigated, and then — if necessary — the law must take its course."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Crack Down on Mortgage Repayment Defaulters — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 June in a page 14 editorial says the government "must

be ready to take tough and even unpopular action to restore the rule of law and reinforce the new climate in the townships." Some civic organizations are reportedly blocking the repossession of houses by insisting that sheriffs work through them. This "cannot be allowed to continue." A "crackdown" on mortgage repayment defaulters "may cost the ANC support in the forthcoming local government elections," but it has to "put the national interest first."

CITY PRESS

Country Headed Toward Banana Republic — "Maybe without realising it South Africa is headed down the road towards becoming a 'banana republic,'" warns a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 4 June. The reasons for this are four stalled 12 million rands capital works projects in KwaZulu/Natal which would have included houses for King Goodwill Zwelithini and Premier Frank Mdlalose. Contributing to the "banana republic" specter are "disturbing things like politicians' gravy train mentality. Signals that some politicians are bending backwards to appease white fears. The RDP's [Reconstruction and Development Program] slowness in delivering clean water, schools and mass housing."

Criticism of Mandela-Buthelezi Feud — Khulu Sibiya writes in his "My Way" column on the same page that "no matter how hard one tries to sweep it under the carpet, the smelly, low-intensity feud between President Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi lingers uncomfortably in our nostrils." Sibiya believes it is time they are both told "to roll up their sleeves, stick their hands in the mud and build houses, jobs, schools, health centres and a good life for our people -- instead of poking fingers are each other." "Brinkmanship, martyrdom and all those nice-sounding superlatives will not bring votes for either Buthelezi's Inkatha or Mandela's ANC in the next election."

Mozambique**EU, U.S. Views of Country Compared**

*MB0206195995 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
21 May 95 p 3*

[From the "Political Analysis" column]

[FBIS Translated Text] In addition to clarifying some doubts, the visit to Mozambique by the EU's commissioner lends itself to a number of comments.

Portugal's Joao de Deus Pinheiro, a former foreign minister with a stint in what was then Lourenco Marques, where he was a university lecturer, knew very well most of his interlocutors, particularly the president of the republic, the prime minister, and Afonso Dhlakama, with whom he had talked at length in Brussels. It must be stressed that Joao de Deus Pinheiro has come to Mozambique as the EU's commissioner for Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

For those not familiar with EU affairs, it is worth mentioning that Deus Pinheiro is for the Community what a minister is for his country. He is, therefore, the minister (they call him commissioner) of a supranational body that is heading toward not only economic, but also political integration. The EU has a government and a parliament of its own, elected by the Community's parties.

In Mozambique, Deus Pinheiro spoke on behalf of the Community. The fact that he is a Portuguese is immaterial, except for the links that he established, facilitating communications and the understanding of problems.

Having said that, a question arises: What has the EU commissioner come to do in Mozambique, particularly at this stage? He said he had come to assess the situation.

During his brief two-day stay, Joao de Deus Pinheiro met with many officials; spoke publicly on several occasions; gave a news conference, and met with the opposition, the government, the chief justice, representing the judiciary, Mozambican business people, and artists and intellectuals. This was sufficient for one to understand what the EU thinks about Mozambique right now. It is appropriate to note that Deus Pinheiro never contradicted himself in his countless statements. And DOMINGO is a position to attest to this because it followed him closely to have a clear understanding of the EU's feelings toward our country's social and political development.

First and foremost, he said he was bringing the EU's solidarity with the Mozambican development strategy, which, he said, has been drafted by the government and supported almost unanimously in parliament.

He did not spare praises, for either the government or for Afonso Dhlakama, whose patriotism he commended for standing above his partisan interests. He stressed that the unanimous support for the government's program during voting in the Assembly of the Republic was a gesture that made the EU more committed in its effort to provide financial assistance, which could strengthen should things continue moving this way. Right now, the current financial effort has exceeded \$85 million, allocated to various projects that the media has reported and that we are not going to list here.

This clear-cut EU position on the Mozambican political development shows that within the international community there are two views on how Mozambique's domestic politics should evolve: the EU view and the U.S. view, which is reflected by Dennis Jett, its envoy to Maputo.

According to local political analysts, who frequently reflect the standpoint of the U.S. Embassy, that country's diplomats took a dim view of Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] support for the government's program in parliament. Those diplomats would have liked to see Renamo uncompromisingly in the opposition, always voting against. Their view of an opposition is like the Spanish anarchist, who on arrival at an apparently uninhabited island, said: "If there is a government, I am against it." [preceding quote in Spanish] One should note that this view to a certain extent — and only to a certain extent — contrasts with the government of national unity that the U.S. Embassy called for before the elections.

Through the authorized voice of one its commissioners, the EU said loud and clear that Renamo's voting, which put national interests like reconciliation and peace above the party's immediate interests, was highly appreciated in Brussels and encouraged the drive for aid.

On the eve of the EU commissioner's arrival in Maputo, those analysts, after dealing with Renamo had fallen into disgrace in their countries, because Renamo's attitude in parliament was a betrayal of the opposition itself. If those diplomatic sources are competent and go beyond an embassy's doorman, it is clear that they are not attuned to the official policy of their countries as EU members, and this would not have been the first time to happen — unless we come to the unlikely conclusion that the EU commissioner is the one who is mistaken, or has come to Mozambique to convey false messages and promise false financial packages — packages which, as Deus Pinheiro pointed out more than once, are a direct result of the Mozambican Government's behavior, which has been strengthened by the opposition.

There are far reaching differences between the EU and the United States. The United States has the bad habit of interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries. Look at what happens with Dennis Jett, who even talks like a domestic opposition leader, though lately he has been quiet, at least in public. The EU abides by domestic decisions and wants to see unanimity on essential matters, which, in the case of Mozambique, means continual peace, national reconciliation, the fight against poverty, and a gradual strengthening of democracy, which is impossible in times of war and insecurity. Actually, such an attitude does not only apply to Mozambique, but to the rest of the world, Japan being the most recent example. The United States, whose domestic democratic system is a model for all of us, suffers from an impulse to police the world, an impulse that is more or less accentuated depending on the mentors and executors of a foreign policy at a given time. Right now, it is in an accentuated phase.

We make these remarks about the United States with the following proviso: As with men, institutions' policies are never totally good nor totally bad. The good and the bad are mixed in various portions, and if we weight U.S. foreign policy, its positive aspects outweigh by far the negative ones.

Likewise, the European commissioner, after weighing the pros and cons of the ongoing Mozambican development (political and socioeconomic), said: "From what I have seen and heard, the balance is frankly positive."

Ambassador on U.S. Aid, Possible Investment

MB0306135595 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
28 May 95 p 4

[Report by Ramos Miguel]

[FBIS Translated Text] A delegation of U.S. businessmen is scheduled to arrive in Maputo soon to identify business opportunities in Mozambique, at a time when, according to Mozambican Ambassador to Washington Hipolito Patrício, the U.S. is preparing to resume military cooperation — particularly training — with our country. Washington had suspended military assistance to Maputo during the implementation of the peace accords signed between the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

In an interview with DOMINGO, Mozambique's representative in Washington said he believes that relations between the Republic of Mozambique and the U.S. "are good and have improved over the past few years."

Hipolito Patrício said that the relationship between the two countries had "an important role in the peace process and we are all happy over the success of

the Mozambican people, the outcome of the General Peace Accord, and the first multiparty elections in our country."

The Mozambican diplomat stressed that "after the government program was presented to the donor community, particularly at the meeting of the Paris Consultative Group, the U.S. and other countries were in favor of continuing assistance to our country for the consolidation of peace, national reconciliation, and reconstruction. So, the United States responded positively to the Mozambican Government's request to the donor community. In brief, political, economic, cultural, and military relations between the two countries have been progressing."

Hipolito Patrício said "in view of the U.S. position in the Paris Consultive Group meeting, as well as views expressed by a delegation of U.S. senators who visited Mozambique recently, and through contacts between the two governments both in Washington and Maputo, the U.S. Government has expressed satisfaction at efforts of the Mozambican Government and people to consolidate peace and rebuild the country."

The Mozambican ambassador to Washington, avoiding references to past diplomatic "skirmishes," because "a lot of water has flowed under the bridge," said that relations between the two countries "are on track."

Asked to comment on the U.S. assistance to Mozambique, Ambassador Hipolito Patrício said that the U.S. Congress is still discussing foreign aid, but there is an indication that the United States may reduce aid, not only to Mozambique but to other countries as well.

After saying that the debate over the issue is in a crucial stage, the ambassador noted that "only after these discussions will we know the real impact of the decision by the U.S. Congress on assistance to Mozambique, which has been substantial over the past few years."

Meanwhile, DOMINGO learned from other sources that the United States proposes to give Mozambique about \$42.25 million in assistance in 1995, down from about \$100 million in past years.

Over the past few years Mozambique was among the countries that benefited most from U.S. financial aid in the Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by South Africa, Ethiopia, and Ghana.

The figure \$42.25 million may increase or decrease, depending fundamentally on the priorities of the U.S. Government. The U.S. assistance covers the social, economic, and political sectors, the latter being within the framework of the so-called "democratic initiative."

The Mozambican ambassador to Washington said that Mozambique regards U.S. aid as having a positive affect on bilateral relations, "but we are interested in increasing the participation of the U.S. private sector in efforts to reconstruct our country." Hipolito Patrício added that there are business opportunities in Mozambique. He noted: "One of the aims of our mission in the United States is to identify potential U.S. investors who will participate in the various development programs in our country. To this effect, preparations are under way — with the support of the Corporate Council on Africa — for the arrival in Mozambique of a delegation of U.S. businessmen in August."

He explained that during its visit to Mozambique the delegation will identify opportunities for participating in socioeconomic activities in areas of interest of their Mozambican partners.

He said "the mission's aim is to see how U.S. businessmen can carry out their activities in Mozambique. Our interest is to attract more and more U.S. businessmen to our economy, in view of the rich human and material resources in our country and the facilities provided for in Mozambique's investment laws. They will be able to see the good conditions and business opportunities, be it as individuals or as partners with Mozambican businessmen."

At present, one of the priorities of the Mozambican Embassy in Washington is to attract private investment.

Some U.S. companies operating in Mozambique say that Mozambique's foreign investment law "is not yet fully viable, but it is a great incentive for businessmen."

Regarding military cooperation, the U.S. will resume the training program of FADM [Mozambique Defense Armed Forces] members. Ambassador Hipolito Patrício said "this will be resumed after being suspended during the implementation of the General Peace Accord." He stressed that the U.S. decision "is yet another positive step and a contribution to the efforts of the Mozambican Government to effectively equip and train FADM personnel. In this instance the Americans are training a number of cadres from our Army."

The training program of Mozambicans in U.S. academies is estimated at \$125,000. Mozambique and the United States have been cooperating militarily for five years.

The first group of former FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] members was trained in several specialities in U.S. academies after learning English in Maputo in a program put together by the U.S. Government as part of a project of military cooperation which cost \$100,000.

The Mozambican envoy in Washington also said that the U.S. Government will soon grant nonlethal military equipment to Mozambique.

The war materiel, part of the U.S. military equipment, in Europe includes 75 vehicles which, according to Ambassador Hipolito Patrício, may arrive in Mozambique this year.

FADM experts recently went to Germany to select equipment that will be sent to Portugal at the expense of the Mozambican Government and will later be ferried to Mozambique with Portugal's assistance.

Dhlakama: Frelimo Conditions Leading to War

MB0206200595 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 2 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has accused the government of discrimination along party lines. Afonso Dhlakama said a situation similar to the one that led his movement to take up arms in 1975 is being created. He was speaking at a news conference about his tour of Maputo Province's five districts. He took the opportunity to offer condolences to the families of eight children killed during an incident at the Maputo Zoo.

Dhlakama said children have been abducted and drug trafficking and other crimes have gone unpunished. Specifically, he mentioned the case of the 40,000 metric tons of hashish, which is going to be ignored.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] This situation worries Renamo very much. Renamo members have accused me of siding with Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]. They have asked me why Frelimo arrests, assaults, and harasses Renamo members and supporters? Stories are fabricated about Renamo arms caches, yet the police who are able to discover arms caches allegedly belonging to Renamo, cannot discover Frelimo arms caches and are unable to detect demobilized Frelimo generals who live in Maputo wards and have bazookas, pistols, and other weapons. Can the country be destabilized by Renamo? What about Frelimo weapons? Do they not kill? It does not make sense. So, we have decided that this is not Mozambique Police, but Frelimo's police. It is a Frelimo Party force bent on eliminating the opposition, particularly Renamo.

We think we are returning to the situation that prevailed in 1975 and which led to the formation of Renamo and the fight against Frelimo. Renamo members think that their goal — democracy — is at stake. [end recording]

Renamo Expands Party at Grassroots Level

MB0506112795 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
1 Jun 95 p 3

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] intends to strengthen its district and village branch headquarters in the country as an "urgent" measure aimed at establishing direct and permanent contact with the electorate.

A source with the party's presidential office told NOTICIAS that the visits that the organization's leader is making to Maputo's districts fit within that framework. Since the weekend he has already been to Magude, Mahica, and Marracuene. This week, Dhlakama is scheduled to visit Matutuine and Boane in addition to other districts.

The source said: "We want to create branches in districts and villages where they are not in place, and to consolidate those that are in place." He noted that in his visits the Renamo leader has held meetings with the organization's members and sympathizers to urge them to regard this matter seriously.

The source declined to comment whether the creation and consolidation of branches had anything to do with the party's campaign for the local government elections. He said "the elections and the branches are two different things." [passage omitted]

Renamo's Maputo Telephone Links Disconnected

MB0506112895 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 May 95 p 3

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Telephone links between Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] Maputo

national headquarters and the rest of the country and the world have been disconnected because the organization owes more than 10 million meticais to Mozambique Telecommunications (TDM). We have learned that Renamo owes 10,587,607 meticais for the November 1994-April 1995 period. [passage omitted]

In Zambezia, Renamo is facing serious problems due to failure to pay its dues to the Administration of State-Owned Buildings, TDM, and private companies involved in the election campaign.

'Severe Measures' Taken For Zimbabwean Dissidents

MB0306171795 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Interior Minister Manuel Antonio said severe measures would be taken against Chimwenjes [Zimbabwean dissidents reportedly operating from Mozambique] if their presence along the Mozambican-Zimbabwean border is confirmed. The interior minister said the two countries' joint commission is now carrying out a field investigation. He said the investigation results will be announced soon.

Niger**Tuaregs Accuse Niamey of Violating Peace Treaty**

*AB0506131495 Paris AFP in English
1306 GMT 5 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Niamey, June 5 (AFP) — The head of a delegation representing Tuareg rebels Monday [5 June] accused the Niger Government of violating a recent peace treaty by proposing to amnesty anti-Tuareg militia.

Mohammed Abdoulmoumine, leading the Organisation of Armed Resistance (ORA) delegation, has objected to a government proposal to extend an amnesty to Arab "self-defence" units set up in the north in 1992.

The ORA, an umbrella organisation representing several different Tuareg organisations, accuses these units of attacks against Tuareg civilians in the Saharan north during the three-year civil war.

"The beneficiaries of the amnesty are clearly specified in the accord (of April 24) and nowhere was mention made of these self-defence groups," Abdoulmoumine told AFP.

The reaction comes just as a tripartite committee set up to oversee implementation of the treaty finished its work.

A new committee has been appointed to work on the legal framework for the creation of special military units to maintain order in the north of the country. This committee is supposed to finish its work by July 3.

Last Thursday the government proposed a general amnesty to cover members of the ORA, security forces, self-defence organisations and police who had taken part in the conflict.

Mai Maigana, the high commissioner for the restoration of peace who also led the government delegation at peace talks in the Burkina Faso capital Ouagadougou, rejected the ORA's allegation, saying the amnesty was "in keeping with the spirit of the accord."

"The amnesty must cover all Niger citizens for a definitive return to peace," he stressed.

Parliament is to vote on the draft law in the next few days.

The Niger civil conflict began in November 1991, leaving 150 dead according to official figures.

The accord signed in April foresees greater autonomy for the Tuaregs in the desert north of the country where they form a majority. The traditional desert nomads make up some 10 percent of the West African country's eight million people.

Nigeria**NPFL's Taylor Arrives To Discuss Peace Process****Taylor: Ready To End Conflict**

*AB0206192695 Paris AFP in English
1702 GMT 2 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Abuja, 2 Jun (AFP) — Liberian warlord Charles Taylor on Friday [2 June] announced he wants to end the five-year-old civil war in Liberia, following a meeting here with Nigerian Foreign Minister Tom Ikimi. "I want to assure you that we have an open mind. The war has gone on for too long. We want to end the conflict," Taylor told the press, speaking after a preliminary half-an-hour meeting with Ikimi. "We are prepared to help Nigeria and other heads of state to resolve the crisis," he added.

Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), arrived at the head of a 70-strong delegation on Thursday, and was due to meet Nigerian head of state General Sani Abacha later Friday. The visit is Taylor's first to Nigeria since the Liberian war broke out in December 1989. He has repeatedly criticised the Nigerian members of the African peacekeeping force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and called for them to be withdrawn.

Jenkins Dunbar, Taylor's personal representative in Ivory Coast, said Thursday, "He will stay in Abuja for as long as it takes to bring peace to Liberia." Dunbar said Taylor took the decision to go at the instigation of Ivorian President Henri Konan Bedie, who met the NPFL leader in Bedie's home town of Daoukro, 200 kilometres (125 miles) north of Abidjan, earlier this week. He added that the Ivorian Government had been "very, very persuasive on Mr. Taylor to make the trip."

Taylor was the only major Liberian faction leader absent from a summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) held in the Nigerian capital earlier this month. The summit was called to discuss the stalled Liberian peace process. [passage omitted]

Taylor on Abacha Meetings

AB0206221395 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Mr. Charles Taylor, who flew into the country last night, had discussions with the head of state, General Sani Abacha, in Abuja today. State House correspondent, Chris Ngu, has the details.

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[Begin recording] [Ngu] Mr. Taylor, accompanied by some of officials of the NPFL, went into discussions with the head of state behind closed doors shortly on arrival at the State House. [video shows meeting with both sides] At some point in the course of discussions, only the head of state and Mr. Taylor were left to carry on with the talks. Mr. Taylor talked to State House correspondents at the end of discussions, which lasted for more than two hours. [Video shows Mr. Taylor answering questions from unidentified correspondents, looking and sounding businesslike]

[Taylor] [passage indistinct] Well, we discussed those issues that have always divided us — misconceptions, misinterpretations, and the process of peace. We discussed the continued role of Nigeria. Nigeria is a great nation of great people, great resources, and Nigeria has played, and will continue to play a very important role in this region; and we talked about the continuation of such role, and how we can move away from a situation of war in Liberia to a situation of peace, where Nigeria will even contribute more meaningfully to the subregion.

[Unidentified Correspondent] Why were you absent the last time, in the summit?

[Taylor] Exogenous factors that have been cleared.

[Correspondent] Can we expect you at (?future) summits [words indistinct]?

[Taylor] Well, I tell you. What I have seen here now, not only summits, you are going to have a problem keeping me out of Nigeria. [murmurs from newsmen].

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] your reason for being absent in the last minisummit.

[Taylor] I said exogenous factors, and you know the meaning of exogenous....

[Correspondent, interrupting] Mr. Taylor, [words indistinct] change in your attitude about Liberia?

[Taylor] Well, let us go back to some history. A few years ago, the late President Anwar Sadat went to Israel and addressed the Israeli Knesset; for more than 25 years, Yasir 'Arafat could not go to Gaza; Prince Charles just went into Northern Ireland. The Cold War is over; Clinton and Boris Yeltsin are discussing peace, and peace for coexistence. Issues change, [word indistinct] change, ideas are moving into that direction.

[Correspondent] As the head of the Liberian civil war, two Nigerian journalists were murdered by your men. Are you thinking about anything, compensation-wise, to the families of the late Nigerian journalists?

[Taylor] I think.... [pauses] I do not know how long you have been in the profession, but over the past few years, we have exhibited reconciliation on that particular subject to the extent that I sent my personal press secretary here. Even the individual that was involved in this unfortunate situation has since been tried and executed by us for that particular act. Look, the whole concept of what has happened, and Nigeria's own participation in this thing has been one of peace. I do not think that we, in this particular day and age, as African brothers should take actions that are improper and try to benefit from them financially or otherwise. I think in a spirit of Pan-Africanism, in a spirit of unity, in a spirit of friendship, we should be able to reconcile our differences in nonfinancial terms. [end recording]

Further Comments by Taylor

*AB0306191995 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Jun 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of Liberia's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] faction, Charles Taylor, has just held his first meeting with the Nigerian leader, Sani Abacha; and, in fact, it is the first time Mr. Taylor has been to Nigeria since the start of the Liberian conflict. Over the years, the NPFL leader has painted the government in Abuja as some kind of bogeyman for his movement, making some particularly harsh criticisms of the country's role in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. But, yesterday, Mr. Taylor had more than two hours of talks with General Abacha. On the line to Abuja, Josephine Hazely asked Charles Taylor what he made of the Nigerian head of state.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] I have been very impressed. He is very alert, very much in touch with the regional, African, and world activities. I found him to be very calm and extremely reasonable. Quite frankly, I hope I had taken this trip a long time ago. [sentence as heard]

[Hazely] This praise is quite unexpected, isn't it? You have been abusing them all the time, so what brought about this change of heart?

[Taylor] Well, you know, I said here yesterday: Times change, events changes, ideas change, the Cold War is over, President Sadat went and addressed the Israeli Knesset, Yasir 'Arafat went to Gaza, Prince Charles just went into Northern Ireland; and things are changing, and the world is changing, and wise men change; so this is the proper time for change, and peace, and reconciliation. And we must seize the opportunity to move it forward, and we have seized the opportunity.

and we are very thankful to God that things are moving pretty well.

[Hazely] Did he put pressure on you to get this peace process going, and give up your desire to be president at this time?

[Taylor] No, President Abacha did not put any pressure on me, neither did he ask me not to pursue my desire to go to the ballot box to win elections in Liberia. We discussed very, very constructively; he is very anxious to bring peace to Liberia; and there was no pressure, no arm-twisting, just a small brother speaking to a bigger brother, and it is going to work. We have the opportunity now, and we are moving on it.

[Hazely] So, well, you are moving on it. How? When?

[Taylor] Constructively. I will be leaving, and we will further consult with other leaders of the subregion over the next several days. I should stop in at least three or four capitals. I hope to also visit Conakry, probably, within the next several days, to pursue the peace process. We think that this can happen quickly. In fact, sooner than later. By coming here, the road is open to Monrovia, and so we must do everything not to lose the momentum. And, so, everything will be done within my powers, in consultation with the leaders of the subregion, to try to help. I will be consulting also other warring party leaders. I will call them directly. I will try to be in touch in them — whether it is Alhaji Koromah, Bowen, Roosevelt Johnson — I will do whatever I can to push this process that the momentum from Abuja will not be lost.

[Hazely] But, you know, of course, that they are just as stubborn as you are, and they are just as suspicious of your motives as you are of theirs. Do you really think that it will be easy for you to persuade them to get you to be a president, even in the interim period?

[Taylor] Well, my contacting them is not just to be president. My contacting them is to bring peace to our people. I think that is the first instance. I am not contacting them to support me to be leader or not to be leader of the government coming up. I am contacting them to tell them that it is even more urgent....

[Hazely, interrupting] What sort of support did Gen. Abacha say he would give to you in the NPFL? Did he say he was going to, sort of, give you financial support or things like that?

[Taylor] No, we did not request any financial or other support, neither did he offer it. But, I think that Nigeria, by having troops in Liberia and by spending the large sums of money, you know, is contributing significantly in Liberia. No, the NPFL is not about, you know, going

around asking for money. The NPFL is about asking for peace. [end recording]

Taylor Remarks Before Departure

*AB0606090095 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mr. Charles Taylor, the leader of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], who was in Nigeria on a five-day working visit, has departed for Liberia. Just before his departure, he asked all warring parties in the Liberian crisis to forgive and forget, and redirect their energy towards rebuilding their country. Correspondent Gariba Abubakar has details:

[Begin recording] [Abubakar] Mr. Taylor said the future of the West African subregion rests on the shoulders of the vibrantly young generation. He said it was the concern over poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, poor housing, health, and other necessities of life that force them to take up arms to bring fundamental changes to their society. He said he was ready to go to the polls under the banner of the political arm of the NPFL, the National Patriotic Party, the NPP, and promised to respect the wishes of the electorate.

[Taylor] You know, no one has a monopoly on power. Once the people of Liberia speak, I can assure the world that Charles Gankay Taylor and the National Patriotic Front will respect the wishes of the Liberian people.

[Abubakar] Mr. Taylor said, in that regard, they have a program to turn their army of war into an army of reconstruction and development, stressing that their vision for a new Liberia is anchored on democratic principles. He commended Nigeria for her initiative towards restoring sanity to Liberia, and promised to visit other warring factions in Liberia with a view to seeking ways of moving their country forward.

[Taylor] I want to see a secure environment where the country is cleaned up and everyone can have an equal chance to make our case before the Liberian people. And so, yes, I do have some cars and hold some keys, but the others have keys too, and I guess we need to bring more of these keys together and open this one big lock to bring peace to our people.

[Abubakar] He had during a church service yesterday donated 1 million naira to the church, and has asked that the same amount be presented to the mosque. Mr. Taylor, with his entourage of over 60, left Abuja aboard Air Burkina at 1325 this afternoon. [end recording]

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Abacha To Receive Draft Constitution 27 Jun

*AB0506203195 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The draft constitution is to be presented to the head of state, General Abacha, on Tuesday, 27 June, in Abuja. The presentation ceremony will take place at the International Conference Center, Karauchi, Abuja, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Announcing this in Lagos today, the minister of information and culture, Dr. Walter Ofonagoro, said that the report of the Constitutional Conference, which is distinct from the draft constitution, will also be presented to the head of state. Dr. Ofonagoro said, in addition to the members of the Constitutional Conference and the Constitutional Conference Commission, about 1000 guests including members of the diplomatic corps and the media have been invited to the ceremony.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Constitutional Conference, Mr. Justice Adolphus Godwin Karibi-Whyte, says the conference has performed creditably in its efforts to present a report that will meet the expectations of Nigerians. Mr. Justice Adolphus Godwin Karibi-Whyte stated this when he visited the Enugu State Administrator, Colonel Mike Torey. [passage omitted]

Coup Plotter Trial Begins; Suspects Listed

*AB0506200095 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The military tribunal, set up to try those identified as involved in the attempted coup of March this year, today started sitting in Lagos. The tribunal has seven members with Brigadier General Patrick Aziza, general officer commanding 2d Mechanized Division of the Nigerian Army, as president.

Members including Group Captain Ike Abdurahmane, Colonel T.N. Abdul, Col. David Ndefo, and Col. Yakubu Abubakar. Others are Navy Capt. F.E. Agbiti, and Lieutenant Col. L. Adeoye. Three others are named as waiting members. They are Col. (R. Elebo), Col. (F. Bukari), Lt. Col. (A.Y. Achiegbo), while Lt. Col. (Legna) is the judge advocate.

Addressing the opening session, the president of the tribunal said the tribunal had the jurisdiction to try all

those recommended by the Special Investigation Panel which investigated those brought before it.

Twenty-two suspects today appeared before the Special Military Tribunal set up by the Federal Government. Sixteen are serving military officers while one is a retired officer. Five others are civilians. Kadibir Kombi has the list of the (?accused).

[Begin Kombi recording] Col. S.B. Fadile, Col. L.E. Gwadabe, Col. O. Olaruntoba, Col. R.A. Emokayi, Lt. Col. S.E. Oyewole, Lt. Col. K.H. Bulus, Lt. N.K. Igwe, Lt. Col. R.D. Obiki, Lt. Col. M.A. Ajayi (retired), Lt. Col. V.O. Bambose, Lt. Col. (O.E. Inyiong), Lt. Col. K.P. Izuorgu. Retired Major Akinleye Akinyemi, Capt. M.A. Ibrahim, Capt. A.A. Ogunsuye, Capt. U.S.A. Suleiman, Second Lt. Richard Emonvhe, Staff Sergeant Patrick Osekpeko, Mr. Felix Ndamaigida, Alhaji Sanusi Mato, Mr. Peter Ijaola, Mr. Julius Badejo, and Mr. Matthew Popoola. [end recording]

Togo**Foreign Minister Dies in Ceiling Collapse**

*AB0206140795 Kara Radio Kara in French
1300 GMT 2 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] We begin this newscast with a sad piece of news, which is the accidental death this morning of Boumbera Alasounouma, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The death occurred at his residence in Lome when the ceiling of one his rooms collapsed. Until his death this morning, he had held the portfolio of foreign affairs and cooperation in the government of the Fourth Republic, formed on 25 May 1994, by Prime Minister Edem Kodjo. Earlier, he had also held various other ministerial portfolios, namely those of public service and labor, and education and scientific research, from 1978 to 1982. He was also Togo's ambassador to the PRC, Korea, and Japan from 1983 to 1985. From 1985 to 1992, he was ambassador to France, the Kingdom of Spain, and Italy. Mr. Alasounouma was married with five children.

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